[THURSDAY, *September* 12, 1771.] THE [NUMB. 1497.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, ON HUNTER'S-QUAY, ROTTON-ROW.

Aſſize of BREAD, publiſhed 28th of June, 1771.

Flour at 21*s.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Do. to weigh — 11½ for 2 Do.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	48s. od.
Flour———	19s. 6d.	Pork	85s. od.
Brown Bread	19s. od.	Salt	2s. od.
Weſt-India Rum	4s. od.	Bohea Tea	4s. 9d.
New-England ditto	2s. 4d.	Chocol. per Doz.	18s. od.
Muſcovado Sugar	53s. ods.	Bees Wax	1s. 9d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood ☞	30s. od.
Molaſſes	2s. od.	Oak ditto ☞	20s. od.

TIDE-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	☾'s Age.	High Water.	☉ riſes	☉ ſets	☽	
			H. M.	H.		
THURSDAY	4	12	after 5	46 before	7	Laſt q. Sunday next 4 After.
FRIDAY	5	1	5	47	7	
SATURDAY	6	2	5	49	7	
SUNDAY	☽	3	5	50	7	
MONDAY	8	4	5	51	7	
TUESDAY	9	5	5	52	7	
WEDNESDAY	10	5	5	54	7	

Days 12 Hours 28 Min. the 12th.

The IMPARTIALIST, or UNIVERSAL REFORMER, No. XIII.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

'Hope humbly then, on trembling pinions ſoar,
'Wait the great teacher Death, and God adore.'
POPE.

WHILE the power of determining his actions reflects dignity on man, it muſt be lamented that he ſtands diſtinguiſhed for the abſurdity of his purſuits, and the irregularity of his actions. Objects trifling and debaſing, he ſickens, he toils, he ruſhes on danger and death for; but where matters, confeſſedly moſt conſequential to his felicity, are concerned, he commonly examines with coldneſs and diſguſt, ſtarts at the ſmalleſt difficulty, or unconcernedly uſes means which he acknowledges are improper.

From a creature dignified with reaſon, we might expect that the intenſeneſs of examination, and the ardour of purſuit would be proportioned in ſome meaſure to the importance of the object. A neglect of this reaſonable rule appears in no point of view more flagrant than in the abſurdities in principle and practice, which are to be found in the moral characters of men.

Among theſe, we cannot have a more ſtriking inſtance, than in thoſe perſons who ſtrongly arrogate to themſelves the title of *ſtrict moraliſts*, without paying the leaſt deference to religion. They contend ſtrenuouſly for juſtice, for an equitable diſcharge of debts and obligations from man to man, and yet without remorſe neglect the obligations of reverence, ſubmiſſion and praiſe, which they owe to the Deity. They would view the wretch with the ſevereſt diſdain, who ſhould expreſs no gratitude to an human benefactor; and yet riot in bleſſings and ſwim along the ſtream of affluence without breathing an emotion of gratitude to that providence to which they are indebted for all they poſſeſs, and all they hope to enjoy. Such inconſiſtency of conduct can coincide with no ſyſtem of morality whatever. For if they found its *obligation* on the *fitneſs* and *propriety* of things, they ſtand condemned. For it is eternally *ſuitable* and *proper* that a dependant creature, as man is, ſhould be influenced by gratitude, reverence and love, for a *being* who is the author of his exiſtence and the fountain of perfection. Are the dictates of *right reaſon* or *truth*, the profeſs'd rule of their conduct? Then are they equally condemnable. For to neglect the duties of obedience, affiance and love to the Deity, is to act contrary to *their relations*; and to contradict the relations in which they ſtand, is to tranſgreſs truth and the reaſon of things. Their conduct diſcovers the ſame abſurdity, if happineſs is the meaſure and motive of their purſuits. For the Deity is the ſpring head of happineſs, and whatever bleſſings the higheſt orders of beings can poſſeſs, muſt flow from *his* favour and bounty. Perfectly wiſe and good he invariably wills what is *fit*, and *proper*, and cannot therefore but *diſapprove* of the beings that habitually practiſe what is highly *unfit* and *improper* in their ſituations.

But men of this ſtamp rarely act on any moral principle whatever. If they embrace any religious principles, they embrace them as Cicero ſays, the Romans did the Greek philoſophy, "*cauſâ diſputandi, non ita vivendi*," for diſpute, and not for practice. The virtues they exerciſe, if they may be allowed the title, ariſe in many, merely from conſtitution, and accordingly change, fluctuate, and often diſappear from an alteration of the complexion of their bodies, or any adventitious external circumſtances. Others are induced to aſpire at ſome of the mere *popular* virtues, thro' a regard to reputation, or a deſire of public eminence. But this is a foundation too narrow and weak for ſolid habitual virtue. For if a fear of the diſpleaſure of men is the only motive, internal rectitude being neglected as unneceſſary, the paſſions, reſtrained from *public* enjoyment, will but the more ſtrongly hurry them into vices of a *ſecret* and *private nature*; as a torrent reſtrained in one part, will ruſh but with more accumulated violence at another. The conduct of ſuch men will vary with popular opinion. And as actions are held in diſrepute among men in general, not in proportion to their *ſinfulneſs*, their deviation from the eternal rule of *right*, and the revealed will of the Deity, but according to their ill effects on ſociety, a *general practice* of *virtue* cannot be founded on a motive which is not equally extenſive.

A prevalent eſteem for right; and a ſtrict regard to the will of the Deity, accompanied with an hope of immortality from his *favour*, is the only baſis that can ſupport the noble ſuperſtructure. A philoſophical complacency and approbation of rectitude may appear ſufficiently powerful in *retirement*, but is a plant too *tender* to bear the blaſts, the chills, the heat and hurricanes of *active life*. For tho' there may be in all men a moral ſenſe of right and wrong, and a natural taſte which inclines them to approve of virtue in themſelves and others; yet what thro' the violence of paſſion, which fermenting by preſent temptation dethrones reaſon; what by cuſtom which leads men by imperceptible degrees into a habit of *vice* and other depravities which fleſh is heir to, we behold men daily acting contrary to their ſtanding principles; we ſee theſe principles ſcarcely glimmering in ſome, and hardly one really virtuous by the mere force of an abſtracted love of rectitude.—But what ſhall ſupport us in the trial, when *ſteep'd in poverty to the very lips*; when adverſity preſſes hard upon us, and our misfortunes appear to ariſe from our virtues? What? but an affiance in that Being whoſe favour infinitely exceeds the higheſt ſufferings of mortality, who knows every intention of the heart, who can make virtue and intereſt uniformly coincide, whoſe rewards outbalance the ſtrongeſt imagination?

This hope our nature prompts us to, and nature has given no deſires in vain. This hope and deſire of an happy immortality has excited men in all ages to great and noble actions. Nemo unquam, ſays Cicero, "ſine magna ſpe immortalitatis ſe pro patria "offerret ad mortem. Licuit eſſe otioſo Themiſtocli, "licuit Epimanondæ; licuit, ne et vetera et externa "queram, mihi: Sed neſcio quomodo inhæret in "mentibus quaſi ſæculorum quoddam augurium "futurorum; idque in maximis ingeniis altiſſimiſq "animis exiſtit maxime, et apparet facillimè. Quo "quidem dempto, quis tam eſſet amens, qui ſemper "in laboribus et periculis viveret?"

The general duties of gratitude, ſubmiſſion and reverence to the Deity, are ſo evident, that they influenced the moſt unenlightned heathen. For as long as he is the ſupreme creator, diſpoſer and preſerver of all things, ſo long will it become us to reverence his majeſty, and glow with gratitude to him; as long as *he* is the author of every good thing, ſo long will adoration be our duty; as long as *he* is infinitely wiſe, powerful and benevolent, ſo long will it become us to *love* his perfections, to be reſigned to his providence, to make his favour the ultimate object of our affections, and his will the ſtandard of our actions.

To be capable of an intercourſe with the Deity, is the diſtinguiſhing attribute of human nature. For tho' brutes may be capable of reaſon in a lower degree, they appear to poſſeſs it only as far as it is neceſſary for their preſervation and the propagation of their ſpecies; but man is enobled with faculties ſo extenſive as to be able to contemplate the Deity, and to raiſe up his heart to him, in humble acts of gratitude and praiſe.

—Good Heaven! that we ſhould ever forget to *think* of HIM, by *whom* we *think!* That we ſhould neglect to exert our faculties in *his* ſervice, by whoſe bounty we exert them at all! That we ſhould poſtpone the favour of the wiſeſt and beſt of beings, to the favour of beings as *weak*, as *helpleſs*, as wretched, and as fooliſh as ourſelves!

A reverential love of the Deity, with an affiance in his providential care, *wreſts* the ſting from the dart of adverſity, and ſupports the ſoul thro' the ſickening ſcenes of human vanity, perfidy and folly.

Some objects loſe their charms by enjoyment; others conceal torment under the veil of felicity; and all earthly pleaſures are uncertain; but the *ſatisfaction* flowing from a rational hope of the approbation of the Deity, ſtill increaſes in luſtre, and then ſhines brighteſt when every thing around appears gloomy and unpleaſurable. Whom ſhall we fear, when he on whom all depend, is our protector? What happineſs ſhall we want, when the fountain of every good is our friend?

Theſe principles of religion, as they yield the only true felicity, beſtow alſo the moſt prevalent obligation on every ſpecies of our duty. The patriot will be more forcibly rouſed to action for the welfare of his country, by reflecting—that he who ſupports the intereſts of ſociety, advances the general felicity; that the general happineſs of his creatures, is the *will* of the Deity; and that he who obeys *his will*, cannot fail of *his approbation*. As an *individual*, theſe principles will induce him to expreſs his gratitude in private, for particular bleſſings; as a *member of ſociety*, to join publickly in praiſe for the paſt, and prayer for future protection and favour on the community. As the order and well being of ſociety depends on the prevalence of religion, and religion is kept up among men by public worſhip, in an eminent degree, he will labour to promote public worſhip by his advice, his inſtruction, his example. He will hear of a revelation with joy, examine it with ſtrenuous caution, and determine with ſerious deliberation. He will receive the Chriſtian revelation with rapturous gratitude, as a ſyſtem ſupported by the cleareſt evidence, yielding the beſt *rule* for the actions, the firmeſt hope of *pardon* for the tranſgreſſions, the kindeſt *aid* for the infirmities, and the higheſt *motives* to rouſe the affections of mankind. The conſtant idea of the preſence of the Deity and the importance of his favour, will give ſtrength to his reſolutions, moderate his paſſions, weaken the power of temptation, and animate him in the exerciſe of virtue. He will behold Death approaching as a friend who will deliver him from a narrow priſon, conduct him to his long wiſh'd-for home,—to the immediate preſence of his *benevolent parent*.

I cannot forbear cloſing this paper, in the words of one of the greateſt men of his age, whoſe ſentiments cannot be ſuſpected of weakneſs or enthuſiaſm, and whoſe example I would earneſtly recommend to the gentlemen of his profeſſion. The learned Boerhaave being aſked by one of his friends, who had often admired his patience and calmneſs under great provocations, by what means he reſtrained his anger? anſwered, "That he was naturally quick of "reſentment; but that he had by daily prayer and "meditation attained to this maſtery over himſelf. "As ſoon as he aroſe in the morning, it was his "cuſtom, throughout his life, to retire for an hour "to private prayer and meditation: This he often "told his friends, gave him ſpirit and vigour for "the buſineſs of the day: This he therefore re"commended as the beſt rule of life. For nothing, "he knew, could ſupport the ſoul in all diſtreſſes "but a confidence in the ſupreme Being; nor can "a rational and ſteady magnanimity flow from any "other ſource, than a conſciouſneſs of the Divine "favour."

GENOA, June 5.

WE learn from Corsica, that Count Marbœuf has set his Troops in Motion, in order to hunt down the Malcontents under Durazzo. The People of Sartana have shot and killed the French Attorney General in that island.

Versailles, June 8. The Duke d'Aiguillon hath had the honour to pay his compliments to his Majesty on his appointment to the office of Secretary of State for foreign affairs; and now all Paris go to pay their court to him.

Dantzick, June 15. The Prussian troops have afresh entered into Werder, and other jurisdictions of the City, where they exact heavy contributions, which have reduced the inhabitants to the greatest indigence.

LONDON,

June 22. Last Wednesday Mr. Horne was unanimously expelled the Society of the Sons of Freedom, at Appleby's tavern in Parliament street, Westminster, and his name ordered to be cut out of the book.

June 24. The professed design of the French Court is to shake off at once the enormous burthen of their public debts; and for carrying their plan into execution, the army is posted in proper places, to prevent insurrections.

Wednesday his Majesty's First Regiment of Guards began to learn the new exercise which Lord Cornwallis has introduced into the thirty-third regiment, which is esteemed the best disciplined in the army.

June 25. Yesterday being Midsummer Day, according to annual custom, a common-hall was assembled at Guildhall, for the election of Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other city officers. At one o'clock the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, mounted the hustings, and the Crier having proclaimed silence, the Recorder rose to open the business of the day—the Livery remembering his refusal to attend the late Lord Mayor with the city remonstrance, interrupted him with groans, hisses and other expressions of their displeasure. He braved the storm, waited till its violence had subsided, and then began again; but the groans and hisses of the people made it impossible for him to proceed, till the Lord Mayor acquainted them that the Recorder was an officer in his service, that the business of the day could not go on unless he formally opened it, and therefore requested he might be permitted to do his duty. The Recorder then was suffered to proceed, and having finished, the Common-hall went thro' the business of their meeting, among which the following particulars were almost unanimously agreed to and resolved, viz. That a poll be immediately opened for the election of Sheriffs.—That a prosecution should be commenced, to disfranchise the superior officers of the goldsmiths grocers, and weavers companies, for refusing to issue summonses for calling together the Livery of the said companies to meet at a Common-hall, agreeable to a precept from the Lord Mayor, &c.—That an humble address, stiled, *The address, remonstrance, and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of London, in Common Council assembled*, be immediately drawn up and presented to his Majesty.—That the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the Livery, in their gowns, attended by the Recorder, Sheriffs, and other proper officers, should present the said address.—That the Sheriffs forthwith attend his Majesty to know when he will be pleased to receive the said address.—That the thanks of the Livery be given to the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for their magnanimous conduct respecting press warrants and other important matters, and that a silver cup with the city arms thereon of £. 200 value, be presented to the Lord Mayor, and one of £. 100 value, to each of the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for their great services. The address which was immediately drawn up, read and approved, began with a most pathetic recital of the injury sustained by the people in the affair of the Middlesex election;—*related next the arbitrary and dispotic conduct of the House of Commons, in the illegal imprisonment of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver, for having kept holy the sanction of their oaths as magistrates for the city; and particularly enlarging upon the amazing stroke of tyranny exercised in their erasing the record of a judicial proceeding, thereby assuming a power unknown to the crown, and unknown to the courts of law; finally desiring his Majesty to dissolve the parliament, and put forever from his presence, those ministers, whose wicked and designing arts had persuaded him to issue his proclamation for apprehending the printers contrary to law.*

The Common-hall came to no resolution relative to the intended action against Sir Fletcher Norton, for the imprisonment of the two magistrates, but we hear the motion is to be resumed at the next Common-hall.

It is thought the Livery's expectations of Mr. Luttrell's vacating his seat, are chimerical, for that he will certainly hold it so long as administration can keep him in.

As it is said the citizens mean to give no compliment, it is not thought reasonable they should receive any; it is the King's duty to hear the petitions of his subjects, but it is theirs to wait upon him with their petitions; and wherever the court happens to reside, there, those must follow who have any suits to prefer.

It is generally thought the court will be at Windsor when the new remonstrance is ready for presentation; if so the Lord Mayor and his fellow-citizens will have a comfortable journey into Berkshire, and will form the most extraordinary cavalcade the country has seen since the days of Dr. Sacheverel.

We are told an answer of uncommon dignity and firmness is already prepared to the intended remonstrance, which is even approved to such a degree by the principal leaders in opposition, that Lord Chatham said this morning, he was surprised, that any thing so spirited and proper could possibly proceed from the present cabinet.

It is secretly whispered, that a Quo Warranto *has been talk'd of above, to enquire whether a great city had not abused, and consequently forfeited those privileges which have been lately so much the subject of investigation. The danger of establishing an imperium in emperio, has been strongly insisted upon, we hear, against the citizens of London, by that* weather beaten *apostate, who lately affected so deep a concern for the independency of the people.*

When the populace treated Mr. Bellas so roughly at Guildhall, a gentleman present said, that he resembled Absalom, for he was now worried by own his dogs; and justly experienced the effects of that fury he had endeavoured to raise against other people.

July 1. There are Letters in Town from Jamaica, by the Sally, Capt. Osman, that give an Account of an intended Insurrection of the Negroes in the back Settlements. Considerable Quantities of Bows, Arrows, and Spanish Swords were discovered in a Cave; and it is hence imagined, that the Dons were the prime Movers, with a View of throwing the Island into Confusion as soon as they landed. A Spanish Letter that was accidentally dropped, gave the first Intimations of this Affair.

July 2. Perhaps the most universal compliment that has been paid for years past, was yesterday paid to Doctor Wilson, when he mounted the Hustings at Guildhall; even his very enemies complimented him. The old Gentleman, by way of gratitude, remarked, that he only wished to see justice administred: "When I can see that, said he, I shall say, *Lord, now letteſt thou thy ſervant depart in peace.*"

This day the King and Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnabrug, and their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses, went from the Queen's Palace to reside at Richmond and Kew, during the summer.

Mr. HOLT,

Your inserting the following in your Paper, will oblige many of your Customers in Fairfield.

ON Monday the 2d Instant, September, in the Morning came on some dark Clouds, the Wind sprung up from the Eastern Quarter, and threatened a speedy and heavy Rain; but a small Quantity only fell till about Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, when there arose a very black Cloud in the South-east, from which issued a Flash of Lightning followed with a considerable Clap of Thunder accompanied with a heavy Shower of Rain; and then it moderated and rained but a little till about Eight of the Clock in the Afternoon, when the Wind shifted to about South-west; and then came on the severest Storm of Lightning, Thunder and Rain ever known in the Memory of any one living; the oldest Person among us can recollect none in any Measure equal to, or even to be compared with it. The whole Atmosphere seemed to be filled with Electrical Fire, which kept almost continually (for the Space of two or three Hours) bursting in the most fearful Blazes of Lightning and terrible Peals of Thunder, as if the last and dreadful Day had commenced; so great was the Concussion, that our Houses rock'd and shook over our Heads as if they would tumble in Heaps upon us; the Tremor was so great as to throw the Pewter in some Houses from the Shelves, the shocking Effects of which still remain in a great many Instances upon the Bodies and Substances of many: The Dwelling House of Mr. Abel Wheeler, Inn-keeper, near Black Rock Harbour, was struck in such a Manner as that the Marks of it are to be seen more or less in every Room in the House; he himself and sundry of his Family were struck down, tho' happily no Lives were destroyed; the Top of the Chimney was intirely thrown down, the Post on which his Sign hung was shivered from Top to Bottom. At the West End of the Town-Plot, a large Barn belonging to Mr David Barlow, well filled with Wheat, Barley, Oats and English Hay, was by the Lightning set on Fire and intirely consumed with all it contained; also the House of Mr. William Bennit, jun. was struck, and he himself considerably hurt, and by another Flash his Shop standing on the opposite Side of the Street was struck, and six Swine killed that lay near it; in the same Storm one Mr. Curtis, of Stratford, I am told, had an Ox killed, many Trees were struck and sundry Sheep, Geese, &c. were killed in divers Places. Many Persons since the Storm complain of a Sort of a Stupor and dull heavy Pain in the Head, which some imagine may be productive of some pestilential Diseases. But as the merciful Governor of those destructive Elements, protected his Peoples' Lives, when those terrible Cataracts of Fire were bursting over their Heads, he can also preserve them from other fatal Effects of them.

The dreadful Consternation People in general were thrown into, is rather to be conceived than described. May it serve to convince us all, of the Necessity of being always ready to meet our Judge, even in the terrible Displays of his awful Glory and Majesty.

Imported in the last Vessels from Liverpool, Bristol and London, and to be sold, by

ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Opposite the FLY-MARKET:

A Great variety of super-fine broadcloths
Second ditto
Forrest cloths do.
Wilton do. Bath coating
Rattinets, shalloons, durants
Buttons and silk
Fine hair and worsted plush
Yard wide, ¾, and ⅞ cotton and linen check
Furniture check
Felt and castor hats
Black and blue sergedemim
Black bombasine, hat-band crape
Black and blue lasting
German serge, flower'd do.
Penniston halfthicks
Eight and 9 quarter green rugs
Seven, 8, 9, and 10 quarter rose blankets
Ten quarter swanskin do.
White lead ground in oil
Unground do.
Spanish brown
Spruce yellow do.
Verdigris
Red lead, vermilion
Prussian blue, rose pink
Naples yellow, Kings do.
Crimson lake, scarlet do.
Fine brown varnish
White do.
White vitriol, litharge, umber
Whiting
Painting brushes
Crown glass of different sizes from 9 by 6, to 17 by 13
Linseed oil, &c. &c.

Also for to sell,

Choice old Madeira, Teneriffe, and sweet wine, old Jamaica spirits, brandy, geneva, West-India rum, muscovado and loaf sugar, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, allspice, pepper, &c. &c. 97 1500

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) August 5.

Having in our paper of the 13th of July last given an account of the ill treatment of English subjects by the Spaniards, we shall now, in order to strengthen and corroborate what we before published, give the case of Anthony Stanley, who saith, That on the 5th day of March 1769, he sailed from St. Anns, on board the schooner Industry, whereof he was then master, in order to fish for or procure turtle, on the coast of Cuba; and that, on the 7th of said month, his vessel was taken and seized by a schooner belonging to his Catholic Majesty, when he was carried and put in gaol at St. Jago de Cuba, where he was tried, and remained a prisoner eight months, having only one ryal per day to subsist on; that he was then transported to Carthagena, and put into the King's works, having his legs loaded with heavy irons, where he was obliged to work, under the directions of Indians and Negroes, in carrying stone, sand, and other materials, to keep out the sea, and secure the town; that on the 24th of April last, endeavouring to make his escape, he was detected, brought back, and loaded with additional chains and irons; and that, being afterwards very sick, he applied to the commander of the works to be sent to the hospital, but received for answer, he might die and be damned; that at night he was locked up with the thieves and murderers, having an iron bar of 60 feet long run through his chains, and was frequently flogged and beat in an unmerciful manner; that he remained in this dreadful situation till the second day of June last, when about 7 o'clock in the morning he was sent for from the works, when his chain was taken off, and about 9 the same morning he was released from his irons and put on board a sloop belonging to this island, leaving behind him a number of his unhappy countrymen in the greatest distress.

BOSTON, September 1.

Tuesday last the Hon. Commodore Gambier, with his Lady and family embarked on board his Majesty's ship Sudbury, which with the Rose and Senegal men of war, and Hope armed schooner, sailed on Friday for Halifax, and from thence to proceed to England.

Last Friday se'nnight, one Samuel Fellows, late Commander of an armed vessel for the protection of trade, &c. received ten stripes at the public whipping-post at Falmouth, in Casco-Bay, for stealing.—This is the same person, who, a year or two ago rescued a prisoner from civil authority at Cape Anne, after firing a few bullets among the people.—He has since, with a number of others, broke out of gaol at Falmouth, and a reward of 40s. is offered by William Tyng, Esq; the Sheriff of that county, for apprehending him.

SALEM, August 27.

Capt. Ebenezer Ward, in the snow Endecot, who arrived here last Wednesday, relates as follows:—"As I lay at the Grand Key in July 25, 1771, at or about 3 o'clock, P. M two sloops came off the road, one from New-London, bound to the Mole, which at about 6 o'clock bore away for said port: The other was the sloop Sally, James M'Conner, master from Newbern in North-Carolina, bound for Jamaica, who lay off and on till half an hour past 7 P. M. and then bore away for Jamaica, as he afterwards said. He ordered the course, when he bore away, S. by W. tho' the reef was plain to be seen by him and the crew from the deck, and bore S. S. W. a little westerly, and the Salt Key the same: He was told by Thomas Abel, (as I was afterwards informed by said Abel) who was at helm at that time, that that course would carry him ashore:—His answer was, Never do you mind, don't you fall off that course.—And at 8 o'clock, P. M. she was fast ashore on the Reef, between Grand Key and Salt Key, and bore S. by W. from the road.—Thomas Abel, one of the said sloop's hands, desired of me a passage, which I refused; my reason for which was, so great a rogue as he appeared, he should not have it to say, that his hands were gone, and he could proceed no further; for I heard that he intended to sell his vessel, and told him (the Captain) that if he intended to sell, I would send away my snow, and stay and buy his sloop:—He told me no, he would take more hands and proceed to Hispaniola,—though he goes on board and tells his crew, he would get no more hands (as said Abel told me) it was supposed to make them run away. Nicholas Frith, who was one of the wreckers, informed me they pumped her out and sucked her two or three times; but the Captain forbid them, saying, he would save what he could for the under-writers, and the harder she lay the better for him.—If any disputes should happen, relative to the above, let those concerned apply to the Agent and other gentlemen at the Grand Key at Turks-Island. I have reason to suspect the master's design, as he followed me to the beech, and desired me not to put him in the prints; but on my saying I should when I arrived, he then desired me not to mention his name, but only in general a sloop from Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

Yesterday arrived here Capt. Biddle, in 16 days from Hispaniola, who informs, that they have had there a small shock of an earthquake almost every day for these two months past; and about three weeks before he sailed, they had one pretty severe, which threw down several houses at Port-au-Prince.

The University of Dublin, has lately been pleased to confer the degree of Doctor of Divinity, on the Rev. Philip Hughes, Rector of Chester parish, Kent county, Maryland.

Capt. Steel from Barbados, on his outward bound passage, on the 11th of July, in lat. 33, 22, long 63, 21, came across the wreck of a New-England built brig, single decked, with her foremast and bowsprit standing, all her rigging stripped, the boom in the larboard crutch, the bulk-head of the half-deck stove in, and full of water; but the main deck whole, & a water cask lashed on her fore-castle; her drift was painted black, her quarters red, and her mouldings yellow; appeared to be about two or three years old, and looked as if she had been wrecked three or four weeks; there was no soul on board, and her boats were gone.

Capt. Outerbridge from Bermuda, the 24th of August, in lat. 33. long. 66, spoke the schooner Britannia, John Stewart, from Cape-May to Dominica, who informed,—his mate was then dying.

Capt. Campbell from South-Carolina, off Charles-Town Bar, the 15th ult. fell in with a Spanish snow, full of soldiers, &c. who informed him that she belonged to a fleet of 13 sail, who were bound from La Vera Cruz and the Havannah for Cadiz, with the troops that were delivered from the Mexican station;

but on the 5th or 6th ult. a ſhip and ſnow ran on ſhore on Cape Florida, where they are loſt, from whence the above ſnow took all the people, being about 80 in number, with as much ſpecie, &c. as poſſible, with which they were proceeding on their voyage; but falling ſhort of proviſions, the ſnow put into Cape Look-Out, in North-Carolina, where Captain Campbell was alſo obliged by contrary winds to put in; and informs that the Spaniſh ſnow landed all the ſeamen and officers belonging to the wrecks, leaving none on board but their own compliment, being a regiment of grenadiers, &c.—It is computed the Spaniards, landed at North-Carolina, have with them in ſpecie above half a million of dollars, part of which they plundered from the wrecks.—The ſnow alſo diſcharged Captain Fiſher, his mate, and 8 other Engliſhmen, who they were taking to Old Spain to put on board the gallies. Capt. Fiſher informed Captain Campbell, that he and his people were taken out of a ſloop on the coaſt of Cuba, belonging to Charles-Town, South-Carolina, about three years ago, and had been confined in a goal at the Havannah ever ſince.

To his EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM TRYON, Eſq;
Captain General and Governor in Chief, of the Province of New-York, and the Territories thereon depending in America, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

The ADDRESS of the Society of the Hoſpital in the City of New-York, in America.

IT is with the greateſt Cheerfulneſs that the Members of this charitable Inſtitution, tender you their ſincere Congratulations upon your Appointment to the Government of this Colony; and if our late Creation had not prevented a more ſpeedy Convention, we ſhould have given your Excellency an earlier Proof of our Reſpect.

We owe our Eſtabliſhment to your noble Predeceſſor, the Earl of Dunmore, whoſe fair, equal, and generous Adminiſtration has juſtly procured him the univerſal Applauſe of the Colony: And we eſteem it as a particular Mark of his Majeſty's Goodneſs, that he has confer'd the chief Command of the Province, upon a Gentleman whoſe eminent Abilities, and amiable Qualities, inſpire us with the ſtrongeſt Confidence of the Wiſdom and Firmneſs, as well as the Uprightneſs and Benevolence of its Ruler.

Our profeſs'd Object Sir, is to find Means for the Recovery of the poor Diſeaſed, who are ſo indigent as to be helpleſs without the Public Aid; and our Care is to extend, with the moſt indiſcriminating Impartiality, to the Sick and diſtreſſed Poor amongſt us, of every Character, without the moſt diſtant Regard to national, civil, or religious Diſtinctions. —This is the godlike Deſign of our Patent, and your Excellency may be aſſured, that it ſhall be executed upon Principles of the moſt liberal and extenſive Charity.

A Society conſtituted and conducted with ſuch noble and diſintereſted Views, tending alſo to promote the Medical Art, and to diffuſe its benign Influence to all Ranks and Degrees, we perſuade ourſelves will meet with Encouragement from all Men of Virtue, and more eſpecially in a Country profeſſing the Religion of the merciful Author of Chriſtianity.

Your Excellency's known Character, renders it unneceſſary to uſe any Arguments to procure your Aid and Protection; but it nevertheleſs becomes us, as faithful Guardians of the Poor, to hold it up for your Attention and Patronage; that you might have the Pleaſure of promoting its Proſperity, and fixing ſo humane a Corporation upon ſuch a ſolid Foundation, as may render it a moſt permanent and extenſive Bleſſing to the Wretched and Diſtreſſed, in all future Generations.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

"GENTLEMEN,

"WITH Sentiments of Cheerfulneſs and Sincerity, I thank you for your Congratulations upon my Appointment to the Government of this Province. Altho' I have not the exalted Ambition to look for the univerſal Applauſe of the Colony, I ſhall eſteem myſelf happy, if, walking in the Path of Adminiſtration, I can keep in View, at an humble Diſtance, the eminent Virtues that diſtinguiſhed the public Character of my noble Predeceſſor.—— That by having ſo approved a Character before me for Imitation, I may in ſome Degree promote the public Welfare of this Country, and by that Means preſerve the honourable Confidence you place in me.

"Your Society being inſtituted on the moſt Chriſtian and benevolent Principles, cannot fail to meet with a generous Support and Encouragement from every humane and charitably diſpoſed Perſon, as the extenſive and liberal Plan on which it is fram'd, muſt exclude thoſe deſtructive Jealouſies too frequently ſubſiſting in a Society, whoſe Objects are more confined.

"You have therefore, Gentlemen, as the compaſſionate Guardians of the Poor and Infirm, obliged me, by holding up for my Attention, an Eſtabliſhment ſo ſalutary in its Purpoſes,——You may be aſſured I ſhall be zealous to forward it Proſperity, and that it will afford me the higheſt Satisfaction, if I can be inſtrumental in giving Stability to a Deſign, calculated to adminiſter Relief to the wretched and diſtreſſed Part of the human Species.

Fort-George, WM. TRYON."
New-York, Sept. 9, 1771.

NEW-YORK, September 12.

Sunday Morning, his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, our late worthy Governor, ſet out from this Place for his Government of Virginia;—on his Departure he was ſaluted by the Firing of the Battery Guns.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Connecticut, to his Friend in this City.

"I ſuppoſe Col. TRYON has done more for the Support of Government in North-America, than all the Governors in it. If that moſt daring and dangerous Rebellion that has happen'd this Age, had not been quelled by him, an univerſal Revolt would have ſucceeded in all the Colonies: For you may *depend* upon it, this was the laſt Scheme of all the Sons of Faction, to collect a Body there, as they ſuppoſed *that* Government the leaſt able to reſiſt them: But God be thanked that they found a *Tryon!*"

We hear from Niagara, that four Sailors belonging to one of his Majeſty's Veſſels on Lake Erie, deſerted from Detroit the 17th of July laſt, and after a fatiguing Journey through the Woods (having had nothing to eat for ten Days, but an Indian Dog) three of them fell in with a Seneca Indian, who brought them to Little Niagara, on the 8th of Auguſt, and acquainted Capt. Brown of the ſame. Capt. Brown made a conſiderable Preſent to the Indian for his Trouble; it is ſuppoſed the other Man periſhed in the Woods.

The Indians have promiſed to Capt. Brown to take up all Deſerters they meet with.

Captain Offat, in 21 Days from Penſacola, acquaints us, That as he came out, the Brig Elliot, Capt. Baker, of this Port, was ſtanding into the Harbour.

Capt. Saunders in a Sloop of and for this Port, was to ſail in a Day or two after.

Capt. Henry, from Falmouth, ſpoke with the following Veſſels, viz. July 24th in Lat. 44, 46, Lon. 29, 41, with the Ship New-York, Captain Craig, from this Port for London; the 27th following with Capt. Montgomery, in a Brig in Lat. 45, 10, Lon. 33, 39, and laſt Monday, in Lat. 39, 59, Lon. 71, 20, with a Brig from Martinico for Boſton.

Capt. Roſs, in a Sloop, in 30 Days from the Bay, informs us, that the Captains Roſe and Stevenſon, were both to ſail for this Port in about 10 Days after him.

The MACARONI PURSE of £. 100, was run for at New-Market, laſt Monday, by Mr. De Lancey's Horſe Lath, and Mr. Water's Horſe Liberty; which was won with great Eaſe by the former.

And as a Field could not be made the next Day for the Purſe of £. 50, the Matter was poſtponed till the next Seaſon.

On the 5th Inſtant, his Excellency the Governor publiſhed two Proclamations, whereby it appears, That his Majeſty in Council, has approved and confirmed an Act paſſed in January 1770, by the the General Aſſembly of this Province, intitled, *An Act to enable all Perſons who are his Majeſty's liege Subjects, either by Birth or Naturalization, to inherit and hold Real Eſtates, notwithſtanding any Defect of Purchaſes made before Naturalization within this Colony.* And that he has diſallowed and made void three other acts paſſed at the ſame Time by the ſaid Aſſembly, intitled,

An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors within the Colony of New-York, with Reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons.

An Act more effectually to enable Perſons to recover Debts in this Colony on Promiſſory Notes, and

An Act for the Relief of James De Peyſter, of the Colony of New-York, Merchant, an inſolvent Debtor, and others therein named.

The Public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit New-Jerſey Thirty Shilling Bills, dated April 16, 1764, the Work badly executed, eſpecially the Arms and the Border. The Bills appear freſh and clean, and are ſigned with the Names, John Johnſon, Rich. Smith, and S. Smith, imperfectly reſembling the ſigning of the true Bills.——Counterfeit Fifteen Shilling Jerſey Bills have likewiſe lately been circulated, but of theſe we have had no Deſcription.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Greyhound, T. Cotton; and Friendſhip, P. King, from Newfoundland: Chriſtian, J. Manfod, St. Chriſtophers: Hibernia, W. Henry, Falmouth. Sloop Swift, J. Tanner, Teneriffe: Penſacola Packet, A. Offutt, Penſacola: Betſy and Lydia, W. Rogers, Coracoa: Elizabeth and Ann, T. Roſs, Honduras Bay: Southold, B. Vail, Quebec: Betſy, B. Lindſey, Rhode-Iſland: General Gage, J. Theobalds, St. Martins.

Outward.—Brig Catharine and Elizabeth, P. Galatian; and Ann, J. Taylor, for Madeira: Friendſhip, P. King; Greyhound, T. Cotton; and Sloop Lawrence, W. Gilbert, Newfoundland: Polly, D. M'Cay, Coracoa: Defiance, J. Tillinghaſt, Rh. Iſland.

Cleared.—— Ship New-York, W. Jones, to Briſtol: Thetis, E. T. Wegmore, Newfoundland. Sloop Bonnetta, A. Engler; and Swift, J. Tanner, Newfoundland: Suſanna, P. Waller, Hiſpaniola: Little Betty, J. Griffiths, jun. Antigua: Thames, N. Palmer, Gibraltar: Pennſylvania Farmer, T. Wood, Barbados: Charles-Town, W. Whetton, St. Euſtatia: Humbird, T. Cox; Lively, N. Webſter; and Betty, B. Lindſey, Rh. Iſland. Brig St. Lawrence, S. Reeve, Quebec. Schooner St. George, T. Waugh, Madeira: Conſtant Friends, G. Bryan, Coracoa.

SEVERAL gentlemen who have ſeen experiments in ſome parts of philoſophy at College, having expreſſed a deſire of ſeeing the whole ſeries of experiments, whereby all the propoſitions containing the principles, are wont to be illuſtrated. I propoſe the courſe in the following order, to begin on Monday the 30th inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue the ſame every day at 11, until the whole is completed.

Mechanics.
OF Attraction and repulſion,
Of central forces,
Of the compoſition and reſolution of motion,
Of the communication of motion,
Of the centre of gravity, and line of direction,
Of the balance, lever, pulley, axle in the wheel, wedge, ſcrew, and compound engines,
Of the inclined plane.

Hydrauliks.
Of the gravity, preſſure and motion of incompreſſible fluids.

Hydroſtaticks.
Of the denſities and ſpecifick Gravities of bodies, fluid and ſolid.

Pneumatics.
Of the weight, preſſure, and elaſticity of air, and of ſounds.

Optics.
Of light, its motion, refraction, reflection, & colours.
Of reflecting and refracting teleſcopes and microſcopes.
Of viſion,
The beautiful phenomenon of the blood's circulation.

The propoſitions will be proved by reaſon, and the reaſoning confirmed with the moſt elegant experiments; all being compriſed in 24 or 25 lectures.

The gentlemen who propoſe to attend this courſe, will pleaſe to call or ſend to DOCTOR CLOSSY for their Tickets, price one guinea. Each gentleman if he chooſes, may bring a lady with him.

A Woman of a good Character, who is a neat Seamſtreſs, and is very fond of Children, wants a Place as a Nurſery Maid.——Pleaſe to inquire for her, of Mr. Foreſide, a little above the Rope-Walk near Corleur's-Hook. 97 0

WANTED.

A careful woman who underſtands waſhing, cooking, &c. and is willing to do all work in a middling family, may hear of employment by applying to the printer.

N. B. None need apply without being able to produce a good character from reputable people. 97 100

WHEREAS the Truſtees of Queen's College, in New-Jerſey, at their laſt Meeting, have appointed their next Meeting to be at New-Brunſwick, on Thurſday the 3d Day of October next. It is therefore expected that the Truſtees will give their punctual Attendance at the Time and Place aforeſaid.

DAVID MARINUS, Clerk.
Sept. 5, 1771. 97 1500

SCRIVENERS OFFICE, &c.

FOUR Hundred Pounds to be lent on good ſecurity at ſix per cent. conſiderable ſums at ſeven per cent. and plenty of money to diſcount good bonds, bills and notes, *or* to lend on bottomry at moderate premiums, *on the uſual eaſy fees.* The moſt candid advice in all caſes of law and equity; *alſo* deeds and other writings peruſed, and full ſatisfaction given as to their validity.

Perſons aſſiſted in the moſt ready manner, to recover their property in England, or elſewhere.

Bills, anſwers, and all other proceedings in chancery; deeds, wills, memorials, petitions, affidavits, aſſignments, charter parties, &c. &c. drawn effectually to anſwer the purpoſes intended, and that on the moſt eaſy charge.

Letters of attorney, certificates, &c. perfected under the city ſeal, or otherwiſe as occaſion may require.

Executors and adminiſtrators inſtructed in the due execution of their office, whereby to prevent the great trouble and expence which often ariſes from the want of knowledge therein.

Seafaring men, and other ſtrangers who many times meet with difficulty in matters not altogether relative to the law, will be particularly aſſiſted; *and* all other the general buſineſs of this office carefully executed with ſtrict integrity, and the moſt immediate diſpatch,

By the *Public's* obedient humble ſervant,
JOHN C. KNAPP,
Attorney at Law, de B. R.
Broad-Street, Sept. 12, 1771. 97 1500

PETER GOELET,
At the Golden-Key, in Hanover-Square,

HAS juſt imported in the New-York, Captain Jones, from Briſtol, an aſſortment of nails, tacks, brads, faggot and bliſter'd ſteel, hoop iron, chimney backs, ſnuff, copperas, allum, ſmiths anvils and viſes, crucibles, frying pans, ſhot and lead, together with a large aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, and many other articles. 97—

To be ſold by Public Vendue, on Tueſday the 8th day of October next, at the houſe and farm of the late Barnaby Byrn, deceaſed, near Jamaica, Long-Iſland,

THE ſaid farm, containing 43 acres of good arable and mowing ground; whereon is an excellent dwelling houſe, barn, ſtable, cider houſe, and cider mill, two bearing orchards, and one young orchard of all grafted fruits, and a good garden. To be ſold alſo with ſaid farm, ſeven acres of wood land, lying at Springfield, within two miles of ſaid farm, and ſeven of ſalt meadow ſituate at Jamaica ſouth, about three miles diſtant from the ſaid place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid farm and land, may before the day of ſale be more particularly informed by Mr. John Long, in New-York, or Mrs. Jane Byrn, on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame.

N. B. Should it be rainy weather on the above-mentioned day of ſale, then the place is to be ſold on the firſt fair day after. 97 1500

POET'S CORNER.

SHORT is the Date, and narrow is the Span,
Which bounds the little Life of foolish Man.
Gay Scenes of Bliss the raviſh'd Soul surprise,
Raise his vain Hopes, and glitter in his Eyes;
Of swelling Titles he supinely dreams,
Vast are his Projects, and refin'd his Schemes:
But when the Morning Views of Joy are past,
The melancholy Evening comes at last,
The Tyrant Death, a hasty Summons sends,
And all his momentary Glory ends.

Robert G. Livingston, Junr.

At his Store in Dock-Street, near the Coffee-House, has imported by the last Vessels from Europe;

AN Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season; among which are an elegant Assortment of China Jars and Beakers, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash, or the usual Credit. 96 99

HALLETT and HAZARD,

Have for sale at their store in Hanover-Square, a large assortment of goods, imported in the last vessels from Europe;

BROAD cloths
Wiltons
Forrest cloths
Bath coatings
Shalloons
Rattinets
Calamançoes
Durants
Tammies
Lastings
Crapes
Bombazine
Callicoes
Cottons
Chintzes
Printed linens
Cambricks
Plain, Pistol, Flower'd } Lawns
Tandem silesias
India, English } Taffeties
Peelong sattins
A-la-mode
Broad persians
Nankeens
Plain and striped muslins
Dowlas
Russia sheeting
Irish linens
White drillings
Silk romal, Cotton do., Bandanoe, Printed, Black gauze, Barcelona, Kenting, Scotch linen, Mallabar } Handkerchifs
Cyprus gauze
Tiffany
Cotton counterpanes
¾, yd. wd. yd. and ⅞ checks
⅞ and 6-4 do.
Bed bunts
Bed ticking
Dy'd pillows
Fine white figur'd drawboys
Do. cantoons
Do. cotton sattinets
Do. figur'd dimities
Do. corded do.
Black cotton sattinets
Black & colour'd dorsetteens
Check'd and spotted venetians
Colour'd and masquerade crapes
Mens and womens Thread and cotton } hose
Black, colour'd and figur'd ribbons
4lb 4½ and large brass pins
Black and colour'd knit patterns
Sewing silk
Scotch thread
Womens and childrens white and purple mitts and gloves
Black and colour'd silk and worsted mitts
Black and white laces
Silk ferrits
Wax necklaces
Quality Shoe and Coat } binding
Gartering
Table cloths
Scarlet cord
Dutch laces
Cap, apron and striped tapes
Colour'd threads
Buckram
Glazed linen
Gold basket, Campaign and, Death-head } buttons
Scarf twist
Marking canvass
French pearl necklaces
Shirt buttons
Knee garters
Fans and laces
Chip hats
Looking glasses
Writing, Bonnet, Press } paper
Ivory combs
Nutmegs
Wafers
Ink powder
Testaments
Blank books
Temple and common spectacles
Small black beads
Gilt and lacquer'd buttons
Iron and cast wire
Plane and joiner's irons
Hinges
Locks
Hammers
Augers
Saws
Awl hafts
Shoe knives
Nippers
Pincers
Awl blades
Iron squares
Sash pullies and lines
Bridle bits
Saddlers sets
Stirrup irons
Curry combs
Girth and straining webb
Globe, tuff, chair and staple } nails
Half hunters
Twig whips
Small nails, tacks and brads
Gimblets
Brass cocks
Thimbles
Sewing and darning needles
Shoe and knee buckles
Cork, bed and wood screws
Gouges
Chizels
Firmers
Box rules
Handles and escutcheons
Files and rasps
Compasses
Knitting pins
Candlesticks
Snuff boxes
Thumb latches
Brass nobs
Shovels and tongs
Fish hooks
Clock pins
Corks
Shoe and knee chapes
Knob latches
Iron mills to grind Indian corn
Long and short frying pans
Blacksmiths vises
Anvils
Spades
Shovels
Mill saws
Sad irons
Blister'd steel
Milled lead
Nails
Glass
Brass kettles, &c. &c. 6 2

ROBERT HOAKESLY, Grocer,

In Broad-Street, opposite to General Gage's, Has received in the Hopewell, Capt. Smith;

BEN. KENTON's best London Porter, in Bottles; and a few Sets of Queen's Ware. He has likewise for Sale, a large Quantity of Bohea Tea, Coffee, and French Indigo, and a few Hogsheads of old Jamaica Spirits.

New-York, Sept. 3, 1771.

LOST on Monday, the 20th of August, last, a red Morocco Pocket Book, (lined with green Sattin, and a Steel Lock) it contained a Quantity of Maryland and Pennsylvania Money, and some few Jersey Bills, with many Papers of Consequence to the Owner, but none to any other Person. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to Messrs. Hugh and Alexander Wallace's Store, or to the Bar of the Coffee-House, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and no Questions ask'd. 96—

On the 20th of next Month will be delivered,
THE FIRST VOLUME
OF
COMMENTARIES
ON THE
LAWS
OF
ENGLAND.
BY
WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, ESQ.
ONE OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
IN FOUR VOLUMES.

The following is extracted from the Proposals and Specimen, which are to be seen at most Booksellers' shops.

CONDITIONS,
On which the work will be printed.

I. BLACKSTONE's splendid Commentaries on the Laws of England, are to be reprinted in four volumes, royal octavo, page for page with the last edition, the London copy.

II. The work is to be printed on American paper, equal in colour and thickness, with the same type as the specimen; and great attention will be given to the correctness of the matter, and beauty of the letter-press.

III. The price of the four volumes to the subscribers, will be only EIGHT DOLLARS, although the English edition is sold at twenty-six dollars.

IV. As soon as the names and residence of two hundred subscribers are collected, the first volume shall immediately be put to press, and the whole work shall be completed six months after the publication of the first volume.

V. No money expected but on the periodical delivery of each volume in neat law-binding, two dollars.

VI. This splendid and expensive work, which will cost above fifteen hundred pounds, can only be carried into execution under the patronage of the gentlemen of the law in America, and their liberal connections in the country, as well as the capital cities and towns on the continent.

VII The names of the subscribers will be printed in the fourth volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are gratefully received by the publisher Robert Bell, Bookseller at the late Union Library, in Third-street, Philadelphia; and by all the Booksellers and Printers in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Charles-Town, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of this continent have now an easy and advantageous opportunity of effectually establishing literary manufactures in the British colonies, at moderate prices calculated for this meridian; which will absolutely and eventually produce mental improvement, and commercial expansion, with the additional recommendation of positively saving thousands of pounds to and among the inhabitants of the British empire in America. Thus—The importation of one thousand sets of Blackstone's Commentaries, manufactured in Europe, at ten pound per set, is sending very near ten thousand pounds across the great Atlantic ocean. Whereas—One Thousand sets manufactured in America, and sold at the small price of three pounds per set, is an actual saving of seven thousand pounds to the purchasers; and the identical three thousand pounds which is laid out for our own manufactures, is still retained in the country, being distributed among manufacturers and traders, whose residence upon the continent, of course casteth the money to circulate from neighbour to neighbour; and by the circulation in America, there is a great probability of its revolving to the very hands from which it originally migrated.—

Gentlemen, who at this juncture, retain any degree of that ancient and noble, but now almost exploded affection denominated patriotism, and are pleased to exemplify it by extending with celerity their auspicious patronage, through the cheap mode of reposing their names and residences *(no money expected till the delivery of an equivalent)* with any Bookseller or Printer on the continent, as intentional purchasers of this work now reprinting by subscription in America—will render an essential service to the community, by encouraging native manufactures——and therefore deserve to be had in grateful remembrance——by their country—by posterity—and by their much obliged humble servant, the publisher—

ROBERT BELL.

BROKE gaol from Queen's county, last Sunday night, the 25th inst. Levy Moses, and Theodorus Benjamin, who have been confined for some years past. Moses, is a lusty man, about 5 feet 10 inches high; Benjamin, is a thin man, of about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; they are both Jews, and are supposed to be in New-York. All masters of vessels and others, are forwarned to carry them off at their peril.

THOMAS WILLETT, Sheriff.

Queen's County, August 27, 1771. 95 98

GEORGE WEBSTER,

Next Door to Alderman Lott's, in Leary's-Street, has for Sale the following Articles,;

FINE hyson, Soushong, breakfast, green and bohea teas
Double & refined loaf sugar
Lump, and muscovado sugar
White and brown sugar candy
Plumbs, comfits and candied orange
Black pepper, ground ditto
Whole and ground rice
Oatmeal, sago
Coffee chocolate, starch
Powder and sig blue
French and Carolina indigo
Cask and jar raisins
Currants, figs, plumbs and prunes
Soft and hard shell almonds
Citron
Preserved sweetmeats
Tamarinds, honey, and
Ginger sweetmeats
Preserved limes
Cinnamon, mace, cloves, and Nutmegs
Allspice, ginger & ground do.
Olives, capers and anchovies
Ketchup
Florence oil in betties and bottles
Bees-wax Castile soap
Wash hand balls, pomatum,
Hair powder, and blacking ball
Orange flower, lavender and Hungary water
Stoughton's bitters
Basket fine salt
Cheshire and Gloucestershire cheese
Butter
White and red onions
Ware's best snuff in bladders
Weston's snuff in bottles
Long and short pipes
Ink powder, quills
Sealing wax
China bowls, plates and dishes
China cups and saucers, and a variety of cream colour'd ware

Liquors, viz.

Madeira, Teneriff, and Port wine
Arrack, cider
Common and white wine vinegar
Bristol beer
Kenton's porter in hogsheads and hampers
Holland Geneva,
Coniac brandy
Jamaica spirits, West-India rum
Metheglin, French liquors
Aniseed, cordials
Powder and shot

He likewise begs leave to inform the gentlemen his friends and others, that he intends to teach the German flute and hautboy, as usual.

N. B. He gives to country customers the highest price for butter, cheese, and bees-wax. 96

To be SOLD,—only at Private Sale,

A *Large convenient* RUM DISTILLERY, erected on a *Ninety-Nine Years Lease*, of two Lots and a Half of College Ground, adjoining to the *North-River*, near *King's-College*, in NEW-YORK; which Lots will hold (and are *planned out* for) another *large* RUM DISTILLERY, and are already improved as above, as also with a large *Brick* DWELLING HOUSE, &c. being either for a double or a single House, neat and convenient, *warm in Winter and cool in Summer*, with *healthy* very dry Cellars; and is built with extraordinary strong Mortar, and with Bricks as hard as Holland Bricks.—It is in an excellent *healthy* pleasant Situation; *very near to the Place granted for removing the* OSWEGO-MARKET; and hath Pumps well supplied with fresh Water, and a neat Garden.

The said DWELLING HOUSE, *Out-Buildings, and* DISTILLERY, &c. *are attended with all the Advantages of good Custom, and regular Business, that can be desired.*——are in constant Use,——all new, and will be disposed of upon reasonable Terms, *the Owner being inclined to retire from Business;* and the Purchaser may also agree upon easy Terms, for several Months of *Practic Experience, in the Art of* FERMENTATIONS *and* DISTILLING, which will be the *Substance* of Twenty-seven Years, of regular Practice and Experience therein, and will enable the Buyer, or his Agent, to make *clean flavoured excellent strong Rum; and with such advantageous Lengths, as will clear the above Purchase, with Ease (and a little Application) and make an Estate, in a very* SHORT TIME. For further Particulars, please to apply *at the Premises* to S. SP. SKINNER.

AS the Partnership of TEN EYCK and SCHUYLER, was dissolved in November, 1770: This is to notify, that those Persons who are indebted to said Partnership, must pay their Balances off immediately.

ANTHONY TEN EYCK,
SAMUEL SCHUYLER.

New-York, August 13, 1771.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from his Majesty's 29th *Regiment*, 29th *July last*,

JAMES GORDON, Labourer, aged 21 Years, 6 Feet high, swarthy Complexion, dark brown Hair, hazle Eyes, pitted with the Small-Pox, round and small Visage, straight and well made; born in Innistillen, in Ireland.

29th *July*, 1771.

JOHN LOVELL, Labourer, aged 27 Years, 5 Feet 10 ¾ Inches high, brown Complexion, brown Hair, light grey Eyes, a little stoop shouldered, and well made.

2nd *July*, 1771.

JOHN GIBBONS, Carver and Gilder, aged 27 Years, 5 Feet 11¼ Inches high, ruddy Complexion, brown Hair, light grey Eyes, thin Visage, and much carbuncled, straight and light made.

30th *August*, 1771.

THOMAS JONES, Cabinet-Maker, aged 21 Years, 6 Feet ¾ Inches high, fresh Complexion, dark brown Hair, light grey Eyes, long Visage, a Scar over the Right Eye, a large Mole on the Left Cheek, heavy limbed, a little in-kneed, turns in his Toes when he walks, and a little pitted with the Small-Pox, well made; born in the Town of Buvissakane, and County of Tipperary, in Ireland. 30th *August*, 1771.

JOHN HART, Weaver, aged 22 Years, 5 Feet 10 ¾ Inches high, pale Complexion, light brown Hair, inclined to curl, dark brown Eyes, thin but round Visage, straight and well made, was born in the City of Limerick, in Ireland.

Whoever secures any of the above Deserters, and lodges them in any of his Majesty's Gaols, shall receive the above Reward for each, by applying to the Commanding Officers of the 29th Regiment, Perth-Amboy, Brunswick, Elizabeth-Town, or to the Commanding Officer of the 22d Regiment, at Philadelphia, or to the Commanding Officer of the 26th Regiment, at New-York.

N. B. *The Public are cautioned not to harbour the above Deserters, as they are of infamous Characters, and have robbed their Captain, and their Comrades of several Valuables.*

GORDON is an old Deserter, and was flogged out of the Royal Americans. 66 99

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office on HUNTER'S-QUAY, *Rotton-Row*, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

[*Extracts from the Virginia papers, &c. relating to an American Epiſcopate.* The ſubject continued from our laſt.]

[It appears by the following advertiſement, That the Commiſſary had before requeſted a meeting of the Clergy of Virginia—But that not having mentioned the deſign of it—which was miſunderſtood, there were but few of them that attended, which gave occaſion for this advertiſement.]

To the Reverend the CLERGY of VIRGINIA.

Reverend Brethren,

I LATELY took the liberty, as would appear from the public papers, of requeſting a full meeting of the Clergy as upon this day; but as I have been made to underſtand that notification was not taken in the ſenſe I deſigned it ſhould have been, and therefore has not produced the effect intended, I find myſelf obliged to repeat my ſolicitation for that purpoſe.

I therefore now propoſe, and requeſt of you, that a convention of the Clergy may be held on the 4th of the next month, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the college of *William* and *Mary*. And that the expreſs intention of applying to you for this convention may not poſſibly be miſapprehended by any perſons whatſoever, I have judged it proper here to mention that the ſubject I ſhall then recommend to your moſt ſerious conſideration and attention, will be one that muſt appear of the higheſt importance, namely, the expediency of an application to proper authority for an *American* epiſcopate. I beg leave to add my moſt earneſt hopes and wiſhes that we may all then meet well diſpoſed to embrace ſuch ſentiments, and enter upon ſuch reſolutions, as ſhall be moſt becoming ourſelves, and at the ſame time give no juſt occaſion of diſſatisfaction or uneaſineſs to the candid, the diſpaſſionate, and unprejudiced part of the laity.

I am, with true regard,

William & Mary college, } Your affectionate brother
May 4, 1771. } The COMMISSARY.

To the CLERGY of VIRGINIA.

Semper ego auditor tantum, nunquamne reponam?

GENTLEMEN, [*Publiſhed May* 23*d.*]

HAVING ſeen an advertiſement ſigned by the Commiſſary, in which the Clergy are deſired to meet, in order to conſider an application for an American Epiſcopate, I will take the liberty of laying before you a few thoughts upon that important ſubject. But I firſt beg leave to obſerve, that I do not intend to enter into a diſpute with the author of that notice. He has acted *officially*; and I have no quarrel with the *man*.

Sermons, it is well known, are now become mere eſſays. For the ſake of variety then, it may not be amiſs, if we imitate our forefathers, and give you an eſſay in the form of a ſermon. According to this plan, the matter in debate reſolves itſelf into two queſtions: Whether there be at this time any neceſſity for an American Epiſcopate? And whether it be proper the application for obtaining one ſhould be made by the Clergy without the concurrence of the Laity?

Mere utility is widely different from abſolute neceſſity. If religion could not ſubſiſt in America without an Epiſcopate, every method to obtain one would appear juſtifiable. But if it can; if it has actually ſubſiſted above one hundred years; we ought to conſider times and circumſtances; to do nothing raſhly; to have a zeal, but to temper it with knowledge.

The reaſons for an American Epiſcopate, are ordination, confirmation, and the conſecration of churches. And here I challenge the moſt ſanguine advocates for epiſcopacy to ſhew, that in the caſe of ordination, the introduction of it would be attended with any advantages at preſent. Does not a journey to Europe afford the young candidate for holy orders an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with men of learning? Will they not by this means acquire a knowledge of the world, which they could never have gain'd at home? Do any of thoſe gentlemen who have been ordained in Britain repent of their voyage? Were America fully peopled; did the arts flouriſh in this country, the caſe would be very different: But as things are circumſtanced, the cooleſt malice of our bittereſt enemies could not invent a more probable method of repreſſing the progreſs of ſcience, of bringing on a long night of barbariſm, than the bleſſed ſcheme that is now laid before you.

The next reaſon offered in behalf of a Biſhop is confirmation. Confirmation, where it can be conveniently procured, may, for what I know, be attended with peculiar advantages. But ſurely it is not eſſential to the profeſſion of chriſtianity. If it be, what becomes of our forefathers, or of thouſands in England, who have never received this bleſſing? In particular, what ſhall we ſay of *Secker*, *Butler*, *Benſon*, *Madox*, Biſhops who were educated among the diſſenters? Were their miniſtrations invalid; or were thoſe of the American Clergy who received orders from them of none effect? The rubrick ordains in general, that children ſhall be admitted into the church by immerſion: And yet there are caſes in which this mode is diſpenſed with. Confirmation, in like manner, may be uſeful; but it is not, it cannot be indiſpenſably neceſſary. And as it is a matter of bare utility; if the introduction of it be found accompanied with any conſiderable inconveniencies, it ought to be omitted.

Another reaſon aſſigned by the advocates for an American Epiſcopate is the conſecration of churches. But wretched muſt that cauſe be which is obliged to call in the aſſiſtance of ſuch an argument. I know of no article of the church of England that pronounces any thing about the ſaid conſecration. Nor is there any form in our liturgy appointed for that purpoſe. The men who drew up the articles, were zealous calviniſts, and had a moſt hearty contempt for every foppery of this nature.

Not one of the reaſons then, which have been offered for the introduction of epiſcopacy, carries yet any weight along with it. The firſt ordination in America, would, were it to take place, be productive of the greateſt inconveniencies. The pretence of the conſecration of churches has been proved futile. And with regard to confirmation, it ſtands upon the ſame foundation with a thouſand other things, that might be rendered uſeful: But, for the introduction of which, no wiſe man would run the leaſt riſque. And none ſurely will pretend to ſay, the carrying of the preſent ſcheme into execution would be attended with no danger. But there are men that pay little regard to the miſeries they bring upon the community, provided they can accompliſh their own deſperate projects.

However, after all, let an epiſcopate be ever ſo expedient; is it prudent, is it decent for the application for one to originate from the Clergy? Are the Laity no part of the church of Chriſt? Are not they as competent judges of the matter as the Clergy? Our preſent eſtabliſhment we owe to their generoſity. And although it be not ſo conſiderable as might be wiſhed, it places us above contempt. If we have amongſt us no canonries, or prebends to excite ambition, a Clergyman in this country is certain he ſhall not be condemned to ſtarve with a numerous family upon a ſmall curacy. Beſides we may reaſonably hope our ſalaries will one day receive an addition. What end then can we propoſe in drawing upon our heads the indignation of the Laity? And what leſs can be expected, from an application of ſuch a nature; made at a time when it is impoſſible to take the opinion of the legiſlature; at a time when buſineſs is at an end, and the principal gentlemen of Virginia are retired to their ſeats in the country?

Unhappy province! Art thou doomed to be the perpetual ſcene of contention and diſorder! The diſpute about the tobacco laws is no ſooner ended than we are threatened with another, whoſe conſequences will probably be far more durable. The turbulent diſpoſitions which gave riſe to that unfortunate quarrel are now exerting themſelves again.

Our ancient wounds were beginning to be cloſed. The Clergy and Laity were coming to a right underſtanding with one another. All of a ſudden, letters are tranſmitted to a few private Clergymen. An alarm is ſounded. Our wants are pointed out by men who live at the diſtance of 800 miles from us. A convention is called. What will be the reſult of theſe haſty proceedings? Time alone can diſcover.

The church of Virginia, though in communion with the church of England, enjoys ſeveral diſtinct rights and privileges. Among the reſt freedom from ſubſcription upon being inducted into our reſpective pariſhes is none of the leaſt. Of theſe rights it behoveth us to be very jealous. Do not then be made the dupes of a few deſigning men. Depend upon it, their importance is daily declining: Their ſophiſtry begins to be ſeen through and deſpiſed, and their factious zeal treated with the indignation it deſerves. By ſuch men do not ſuffer yourſelves to be perſuaded to ſet up an intereſt diſtinct from that of your country. Act like proteſtant divines. Conſult your reputation with poſterity. Remember the rights of the Virginian church.

I am, Gentlemen,
With the greateſt regard for
your true intereſt,
Your affectionate brother and ſervant,
A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

(To be continued.)

THOMAS WM. MOORE, and Company,

Have juſt come to hand, and to be ſold in patterns for ſuits, the moſt faſhionable and elegant colours of the very beſt of broadcloths, with ſhalloon, buttons, ſilk, twiſt, and knee garters, matched in London with great nicety; at £. 7 : 10 each ſuit.

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Have juſt imported in the Hopewell, Smith, from London, a Number of Articles, among which are,

LONDON T. C. faggot ſteel,
Bliſter'd Do. Do.
German Do.
Hoop iron,
Flat Sweed's iron, the beſt in the world for waggons and ſleds,
London pewter aſorted,
Allum,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
An aſſortment of ſmall and large looking glaſſes,
A quantity of books with leaves gold very cheap.

They have alſo a quantity of hardware, which they will ſell reaſonably; and expect by the firſt Briſtol veſſel, a large and general aſſortment. 94 97

TO BE SOLD, a ſecond Hand Curricle with Harneſs complete, alſo a new Wiſkey Chair with Harneſs for one Horſe; inquire of STEPHEN STEEL, Coach-Maker in King's-Street, New-York. 94 97

JUST arrived from Philadelphia a quantity of DR. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM, by which ſo many cures have been performed laſt year in Pennſylvania and Maryland, &c. &c. as is to be ſeen in the Pennſylvania news papers; and is now, by appointment to be ſold by MICHAEL HOFFMAN, ſhop-keeper, in New-York, at his houſe in Broad-Way, oppoſite the Oſwego-Market, and by no-body elſe. Price of a bottle Four Shillings and Ten-pence, by the dozen Four Shillings and Four-pence.

The AMERICAN BALSAM,

After the Study and Labour of many Years,
Found out and prepared by DR. HILL,
PHYSICIAN in LONDON: Member of the Imperial Academy of GERMANY.

And ſold by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, at his place in Kingceſs, near the Lower-Ferry, on Schoole-Hill, Philadelphia, and no other perſon except thoſe he ſhall appoint:
Price Three Shillings and Nine-pence a bottle; or, by the dozen, at the rate of Three Shillings and Three-pence a bottle.

London, June 3, 1770. J. HILL.

THIS is an improvement upon all former Balſams; poſſeſſing their virtues in a higher degree; and freed from their defects.

It is a rich, comforting, nouriſhing, and healing Medicine. It ſtrengthens the ſtomach; opens all obſtructions whatſoever; and is certain (even beyond a thought) in the cure of the *rheumatiſm*, *gravel*, *cholic*, *jaundice*, and all kinds of *weakneſſes*. It is alſo an excellent medicine in the *hypochondriacal diſeaſe*; it gives great relief in *head-aches*; and in *coughs* and *conſumptions* it has no ſuperior; even the *hooping-cough* in children will be conquered by this medicine.

It is alſo the beſt and readieſt cure in the world for *catarrhs*, *ſore throats* and *aſthmas*; it cures *bruiſes*, and *waſting* of the *fleſh*; and is excellent for all perſons who have *lax fibres*. It ſtrengthens the brain; aſſiſts the memory; and is good againſt *barrenneſs*. It is at all times a ſovereign cure for lowneſs of ſpirits. The mind itſelf is naturally cheerful, eaſy and happy; free it from bodily diſorders, and it will always feel and enjoy itſelf. This will be done in all caſes by this cordial medicine; as it recruits and reſtores that mild and friendly balſam to the blood, upon which alone true health depends. The injuries of that moſt eſſential part of the vital fluid generally take their firſt riſe from colds; which this medicine remedies, if taken on the occaſion; every one therefore ſhould have it at hand, for 'tis much better to prevent diſeaſes than to cure them.

The doſe is forty, fifty, or ſixty drops, in a tea-cup of water; at night, going to bed, and at twelve at noon. They need not fear relief from this, who have tried other things without ſucceſs.

This Balſam is prepared from ſome new American plants, ſent to England by that ingenious gentleman Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, of Pennſylvania, Botaniſt to their Majeſties the King and Queen of Great-Britain; and by great numbers of cures has been proved to be ſo noble a medicine for its purpoſe, as probably was never heretofore prepared ſince the creation of the world: By its proper uſe, as directed in theſe bills, it will infallibly cure the above-mentioned diſeaſes, which the American inhabitants are in particular often afflicted with, from the too frequent and ſudden change of the weather from hot to cold. As this medicine is prepared from the American plants, no wonder it muſt have the beſt effect in that country; as it is moſt natural to the conſtitution of the people.

In the year 1763, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, jun. brought over to England the beſt collection of American plants ever received there, with their names and places, in a manner that ſhewed him born with a genius for botany. The King and Queen directed Dr. Hill to improve that genius, by right inſtructions, and honoured him with a penſion. Amongſt the plants brought by this gentleman, were thoſe of which this inеſtimable Balſam is prepared, which Dr. Hill now raiſes in his own garden. The ſecret of the preparation he has entruſted to no perſon in the world; but, in gratitude to the young gentleman, has appointed his father Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, ſenior, of Kingceſs, near Philadelphia, the only capital vender of them in all America, appointing whom he pleaſes under him. 94 97

STOLEN

ON Wedneſday the 21ſt Inſtant, (Auguſt) from MARY AIREY, living at the Corner of King and Smith Streets, three Silver Table Spoons, and a Silver crooked handled Punch Ladle, the Bowl of which is in the Form of a Scallop Shell; one of the Spoons is mark'd M. W, the other two and the Ladle, with a Cock having a Sprig in his Bill, on the back of the Handles. Any Perſon to whom the ſaid Goods may be offered to Sale, or who may otherwiſe ſee or hear of them, are deſired to ſtop them, and endeavour to ſecure the Thief, giving her Notice, who will make a thankful and proper Acknowledgment. 94 97

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

New-York, Auguſt 22*d*, 1772.

LOST On the Evening of Monday the 19th Inſt. between the Bowling-Green and the General's Country Seat, £. 103 : 13 : 4, in York and Jerſey Bills, marked on the Outſide of the Bundle, the above Sum and C. M. E. alſo on one inſide, £. 64 : 0 : 6, Jacob Van Voorhouſe.

If whoever has found the ſame, will be ſo juſt as to return it, ſo that the Owner may have it again, they ſhall receive Fifty Dollars Reward, on applying to the Printer hereof.

Money to be Let

All the Year round,

Upon Intereſt or Bottomry,

(No Sums leſs than £. 100.)

ON good perſonal ſecurity; houſes or lands in or near this city, will be taken, and the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch be obſerved in the execution of this office,

BY

HENDRICK OUDENAARDE,

BROKER, in Hanover-Square,

Nearly oppoſite to Mr. Hugh Gaine's Printing-Office. 91—

WHEREAS on Sunday the 4th inſt, a man who called himſelf Robert Williams, came and agreed for lodgings at my houſe, where he (together with his wife, a brother and a ſiſter of hers) ſtayed till Monday the 11th inſtant, when pretending he ſhould return at night, he with the reſt went clandeſtinely off, taking with them, as I ſome time after diſcovered, of my property, 4 ſilver tea ſpoons marked S B. 1 large plain gold ring, 1 heart and hand gold ring, 1 gold ring with 12 ſmall garnets ſet round a white mocoa ſtone, 1 black Barcelona handkerchief, of which a ſmall piece is burnt out of one corner, a boy's black beaver hat with white lining and a broad loop; alſo half a guinea, two half dollars, two Engliſh ſhillings and ſome other money not particularly remembered. Williams is a ſmall well looking man, about 30 years of age, born in Wales, has ſhort curl'd brown hair, uſually wore a ſnuff-coloured coat and linen waiſtcoat with work'd green flowers. His wife wore a round furr'd beaver hat, with a gold band round the crown. She, her brother and ſiſter, were all of a remarkably brown complection, had black eyes, and very black long curl'd hair, and from their appearance, and pretending to tell fortunes, are ſuppoſed to be of the people called Gypſies: They had a variety of clothes, and Williams and his wife were ſeen to have plenty of money both gold and ſilver. Any perſon to whom any of the ſaid goods may be offered for ſale, or who may otherwiſe diſcover them, are deſired to ſtop them and the perſons who have them in poſſeſſion. Alſo if any of the above deſcribed perſons are ſeen, to ſtop and ſearch them; and if any of the ſaid goods are found in their poſſeſſion, or otherwiſe, and notice is left for me at the Printing-Office on Hunter's-Quay, the favour will be thankfully and properly acknowledged.

93 96 M. BROWN.

Now in the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

BY JOHN DUNLAP,

At the Neweſt Printing-Office in Market-Street, Philadelphia,

And will be delivered to the Subſcribers agreeable to the Propoſals, price bound Five Shillings, printed on a fine Paper, and an elegant Type,

ALL THE

POETICAL WRITINGS,

AND SOME OTHER PIECES,

OF THE REV. NATHANIEL EVANS, A. M.

Late Miſſionary in Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount KELLMURRAY, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

N. B. As the Liſt of the Subſcribers will be committed to the Preſs in a few Weeks, it is hoped, that all who are deſirous of encouraging this Publication, and who may not yet have ſubſcribed, will ſend their Names, without loſs of Time, to Mr. Hugh Gaine, Printer.

*** The Subſcribers ſhall have their Books printed on a fine Writing Paper. 94 97

A choice Parcel of Indian dreſs'd

DEER SKINS,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM BACKHOUSE,

In Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market;

ALSO,

BEAVER and RACCOON FURS,
BLUBBER and LINSEED OIL,
CHOCOLATE, GENEVA, and
IRISH LINENS, on reaſonable Terms.

SAMUEL HAKE,

At his Store the lower-end of Wall-Street;

HAS juſt imported in the Britannia, Captain Munds; the Hopewell, Captain Smith, from London; and the New-York, Captain Farmer, from Liverpool—A neat and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh, credit, or country produce; he has alſo for ſale, powder, ſhot, lead, pewter, wool-cards, ſtationary, London porter in hampers, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, and mace; and a quantity of cables, hawſers, and cordage. 95

JOHN WOODWARD,

At his Store in Burnet-ſtreet, between the Fly-market and Burling's-ſlip, next door to Capt. Thomas Vardill's,

HAS juſt imported a variety of checks, Iriſh linens, callicoes, cottons, chintzes, taffities, perſians, pelongs, calamancoes, durants, tammies, ſhalloons, rattinets, breeches patterns, cotton and ſilk handkerchiefs, ſewing ſilk, oambricks, lawns, gauze, muſlin, &c. Which he will ſell upon the loweſt terms for caſh. 95

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living at Elizabeth-Town Point, in the County of Eſſex, in New-Jerſey, on Friday Evening the 16th Inſtant, two Servant Men, one named CORNELIUS HURRY, born in or near Briſtol in old England, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, walks a little ſtooping, much addicted to drinking and ſwearing, of a light brown complexion, light brown Hair, lately cut ſhort on the Top of his Head; carried with him a brown ſhort Cloth Coat with large yellow Metal Buttons, a black Callimanco Jacket, one light brown worſted Shag do. with brown Cloth Back, one light coloured Frize do. with Sleeves, one old red Duffle Great Coat, one old Pair of Buckſkin Breeches, one do. of Nankeen, two white Linen Shirts and one Check do. old Shoes with Pinchbeck Buckles, and had on Tow Trowſers and Frock, made of coarſe Bale Cloth, and a ſmall Beaver Hat.——The other named GEORGE ARIS or ARISON, about 27 or 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, born in old England, a very red Complexion, ſandy Hair, a down Look and round ſhouldered, walks very dull and heavy: Had on and took with him two Frocks, two Pair of Trowſers, two Check Shirts, a Wool Hat, a Pair of Shoes, and Braſs Buckles;—they likewiſe ſtole and took away, a ſmall Skiff newly trimmed and painted, her Waſt yellow, with white Spots under her Wale, under the ſame a narrow Streak of Spaniſh Brown, her Stern yellow, white Spots and two Bulls Eyes forward, her Inſide payed with Turpentine, Seats and Benches of Spaniſh Brown; two Oars, one a ſmall Skiff Oar, the the other a large Scow do. Hurry had ſo many Clothes that it is probable George may wear ſome of them, and they will likely change their Names; its thought they are gone towards Penſylvania, or New-England. Whoever takes up the above Servants, and ſecures them in any Gaol, ſo that their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward of Twenty Dollars, or Ten Dollars for either of them and Twenty Shillings for the Skiff and Oars, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

94 97 BROUGHTON REYNOLDS.

N. B. They likewiſe ſtole and took with them two Bridles.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Freſh imported in the laſt Ships from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold exceeding cheap for CASH or ſhort credit, at

T. B. ATWOOD's MEDICINAL STORE,

nearly oppoſite the Coenties-Market;

SEVERAL of the moſt approved patented MEDICINES from their original Warehouſes,

SUCH AS

JAMES's Fever Powders,
Hill's Tincture of Valerian,
Pectoral Balſam of Honey,
Lozenges of L'Ourelle for the hooping cough, &c.
Chaſe's Balſamick pills for Conſumptions, and diſorders of the Lungs,
Lockyer's pills for the Scurvy, &c.
Hooper's Female Pills,
Anderſon's Scoteh Pills,
Daffy's and Boſtock's Elixir,
Squire's Elixir, Britiſh oil,
Eſſence of Balm of Gilead, for ſeminal weakneſſes, &c.
Boerhaave's Balſam,
Turlington's Balſam,
Bateman's drops,

ALSO,

Orange Flower Water,
Iſinglaſs, Vermicelli,
Barley, Sagoe,
Hartſhorn ſhavings,
Salop, Cinnamon, Mace,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper,
Anchovies, Capers,
Durham Flower of Muſtard,
Refined Salt-petre, Bay Salt,

PERFUMERY.

Eſſence of Lemons,
Burgamot, Lavender, Roſemary, Moſch, Ambergris, &c. &c. &c.
Surgeons Inſtruments of all kinds.

☞ At the above ſtore, Preſcriptions and Orders from the Country, or Captains of Veſſels are made up, and executed with the utmoſt Fidelity and Diſpatch. 95 98

Double Diſtilled white White Vinegar.

JUST IMPORTED

In the Britannia, Capt. Munds, and to be ſold Wholeſale or Retail, at the ſame Prices as in London,

By SAMUEL DEALL,

In Broad-Street, who is the only Perſon appointed in North-America, for Sale thereof.

THE ESSENCE OF PEARL, and the PEARL DENTRIFICE, prepared by JACOB HEMET, Dentiſt to her Majeſty and the Princeſs Amelia, which for ſome Time paſt has been experienced by the Nobility, Gentry, &c. to have the deſired Effect in cleaning the Teeth and Gums. Their Compoſitions are of the ſofteſt and ſmootheſt Kind, free from any Thing that is in the leaſt Degree injurious, will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums, preſerve the Teeth in a perfect ſound State, free from Rottonneſs and Decay, ; will render the fouleſt Teeth white and beautiful, and take off all diſagreeable Smell from the Breath, faſten thoſe Teeth which are looſe, and prevent thoſe which are already decayed from growing worſe; will eaſe and greatly prevent the Tooth-Ach; nor has any ſo truly valuable a Remedy ever before been offered to the Public, for the uſing of which, there are proper Bruſhes.

ALSO,

Under Sanction of the King's Patent, a very uſeful Article that has been long wanting, viz. A Compoſition in a ſolid Form, for making an excellent ſhining LIQUID BLACKING for Shoes, Boots, &c. —It is in ſmall flat Cakes, one of which ſcraped to Pieces, is ſufficient to make a Pint, the Water being poured on when boiling hot; and may be uſed as a Ball with one Bruſh only: It preſerves the Leather, prevents it from cracking or growing hard, keeps out the Wet, and will not in the leaſt ſoil the niceſt Stocking. 95

WANTS Employment immediately as a Book-Keeper, (who is a ſingle Man) any Gentleman inclinable to employ the ſaid Perſon, to the above Buſineſs, may depend on having a faithful Perſon who can have a good Character, if required: For further Particulars, pleaſe to apply to the Printer hereof. 94 97

THE tranſcendant virtues and uſe of the moſt excellent and infallible medicine, call'd, SPEAIGHT's WORM-DESTROYING PILLS. So pernicious are theſe vermin, that there is ſcarce any age, ſex, or conſtitution, but are ſubject to them, nor any part of us but they affect; for there are no humours but muſt putrefy, which putrid matter retains a vital principle, having a kind of heat apt to generation, produceth worms; which if not, putrefaction hath certain ſeminals or ſeeds within itſelf which are as pernicious as worms can be, and cauſe the ſame diſeaſes as worms actually exiſting. But theſe pills not only deſtroy worms, but bring away the very ceſtis from whence they were firſt bred; nor is the action of this powerful medicine entirely confined to the killing of worms; but it removes all obſtructions in the firſt paſſage, and efficaciouſly evacuates any viſcous matter ſticking to the coat of the ſtomach or bowels, which often torments the patient with flatulent pains, occaſions colick, brings on fainting, loathing, vomiting, and at length a total loſs of appetite; they allay and carry off ſour vapours, which occaſion pains in the head, open all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; create a good appetite, help a bad digeſtion, and promote the breaking of wind.

N. B. The above pills are prepared and ſold by RICHARD SPEAIGHT, Apothecary in Poughkeepſie, at 2s. 6d. per pot, and allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again. Each pot is ſeal'd with my own name, and directions will be given with them.

RICHARD SPEAIGHT begs leave to inform the country practitioners, that he has imported by the laſt ſhips from London, a freſh aſſortment of drugs and medicines; likewiſe a large quantity of patent medicines, ſuch as Turlington's balſam, Bateman's drops, Stoughton's bitters, Greenough's tincture, Daffy's elixir, James's powders, Anderſon's, Hooper's, and Lockyer's pills; Britiſh oil, &c. &c. And they may be ſupplied as cheap as from New-York, and their orders completed in as neat a manner. I would inform the country people in general, that I have imported a quantity of earthen and hard ware, pins, &c. that I will ſell cheap for caſh, at my ſhop in Poughkeepſie. 95 98

The above PILLS to be ſold by the Printer hereof, at 2s. 6d. a Box.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 22d inſt. (Auguſt) out of the paſture of Catherine Covenhoven, living in Blawinbrough, near Rocky-Hill, Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, a black horſe, 15 hands high, a large bald face, the inſide of his two hind feet, white; is neither mark'd nor branded, and trots altogether. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, and the like ſum for ſecuring the thief, and bringing him to juſtice, beſides all reaſonable charges, paid by me. DAVID COVENHOVEN. 95 110

Juſt imported in the Britannia, Capt. Munds, from London, and to be ſold at the very loweſt prices,

By ROBERT HULL,

IN BROAD-STREET;

A Neat aſſortment of ribbons, velvet collars, and ſolitaires, ſtript and plain muſlins, book muſlin handkerchiefs, plain, ſtript and figured gauze; gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, and black gauze for aprons; black and white pariſnet, and catgut, patent net, thread and Blond lace; black do. and edgings, gentlemen's laced ruffles, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, black, white, green, pink and blue perſians; men's and women's ſilk, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe; children's thread, and cotton do. women's calamanco ſhoes, children's and girl's red Morocco do. beſt tortoiſe ſhell, box, ivory, and horn combs; children's toys, writing paper, beſt Dutch ſealing-wax, and children's dreſt caps, &c. 65 68

JUST IMPORTED

In the Hopewell, Captain Smith, and to be ſold cheap by

BENJAMIN SEIXAS,

At his Shop in Broad-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to his Excellency General Gage's, A large and general aſſortment of Saddlery; ſuch as,

WHITE, and checkt ſwanſkin
Plated, poliſhed, ſteel and tin'd bitts and ſtirrups of all ſorts
Common and flat ſet buckles
Surcingle, boot, and head and throat do.
Braſs harneſs do.
Braſs bridle do.
Curry combs and bruſhes
Green, blue, ſcarlet and hair plush
Green, blue and ſcarlet fringe
Livery lace
Broad and narrow ſaddle lace
Carpetting
Cloth & ſhalloon for chaiſes
No. 16, 18, and 20, ſtraining webb
Linen girth do.
Worſted ſurcingle & girth do.
Three and four ſtrap body roller do.
Boot ſtrapping
Horſe whips of all ſorts
Silver'd ſtaples and plates
Do. tuff nails
Women's worſted reins
Chaiſe do. do.
Hogſkins
Morocco ſkins
White calf do.
Braſs nails
Braſs knob ſcrews
Braſs padlocks
Braſs hooks for chaiſe ſaddles
Braſs faſtnings for ſaddle bags
Tin'd, chain, ſtaples, and rivets for ſaddle bags
Plated and ſteel ſpring ſpurs
Shoe and quality bindings
Coach & mane comb ſponge
Dowlas
Coloured thread
Yard, ell, and four horſe thongs
4 oz. 8 oz. and 14 oz. tacks
2d. 3d. and 4d. cleuts, &c.

Likewiſe makes and ſells all ſorts of ſaddles, chairs, chaiſes, and harneſſes, &c. &c. 95 98

ABRAHAM Iſaacs, Taylor, intending for London ſhortly, requeſts the favour of thoſe indebted to him, to pay the ſame; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt him, are deſired to ſend in their accounts and they ſhall be paid. Said ISAACS has, a few pieces of faſhionable cloths and trimmings, which he will ſell very reaſonable. 95 98

WHEREAS Adolph Philipſe did make, and with his hand ſubſcribe a certain writing, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1771, and publiſhed the ſame twelve weeks ſucceſſively in Hugh Gaine's news paper, intitled, "The New-York Gazette, and the Weekly Mercury;" and in John Holt's, intitled, "The New-York Journal, or General Advertiſer;" two of the public news papers of this colony; which ſaid writing was, and is directed by the tenor thereof, *To all perſons intereſted in a certain lot or parcel of land laſt therein mentioned*, and particularly deſcribed, being Lot Number Six, and part of a tract of land granted by letters patent the 17th day of June, 1697, to Adolph Philipſe, deceaſed; and the ſaid Adolph Philipſe, and in and by the ſaid writing did give notice, That Beverley Robinſon, and Moſs Kent, Eſquires, of Dutcheſs County, and Thomas Belden, of Norwalk, in Connecticut, perſons not intereſted in the ſaid lot or parcel of land, were appointed commiſſioners to make partition thereof; and that the ſaid commiſſioners would meet on the 15th day of June now laſt paſt, at the houſe of John Swim, Inn-holder, at Peck's-Kill, to proceed to the partition of the ſame, and did in and by the ſaid writing require all perſons intereſted therein to attend then and there for that purpoſe, by themſelves or their attornies: Now therefore we the ſaid Beverley Robinſon, Moſs Kent, and Thomas Belden, commiſſioners ſo appointed as aforeſaid, do hereby ſignify our ſaid appointment, and give notice, that we will meet at the houſe of Thomas Smith, on the ſaid lot of land ſo to be divided as aforeſaid, on Tueſday the 15th of October next, to proceed on the ſaid partition, and we deſire all perſons concerned to attend accordingly. Given under our hands this 17th day of June, 1771.

BEV. ROBINSON,
MOSS KENT,
THOS. BELDEN.

WHEREAS John Schuyler, jun. did make, and with his hand ſubſcribe a certain writing bearing date the 27th day of March, 1771, and publiſhed the ſame twelve weeks ſucceſſively in Hugh Gaine's paper, entitled, "The New-York Gazettee, and the Weekly Mercury;" and in John Holt's paper, entitled, "The New-York Journal, or the General Advertiſer;" two of the public news papers of this colony; which ſaid writing was directed by the tenor thereof, *To all perſons intereſted in the ſeveral lots or parcels of land therein after mentioned*; and did thereby give notice, that Volckert P. Douw, and Peter Lanſing, of the city of Albany, and John M'Comb, of Hoſack, in the county of Albany, Eſqrs. perſons not intereſted in the ſaid lots or parcels of land, were appointed to make partition thereof; and that they would meet on Wedneſday the 26th day of June, at the City-hall of Albany, to proceed to the partition of the ſaid land; and did then and there require all perſons intereſted therein, to attend then and there for that purpoſe, by themſelves or by their attornies: Now therefore, we the ſaid Volckert P. Douw, Peter Lanſing, and John M'Comb, commiſſioners, ſo appointed as aforeſaid, do hereby ſignify our ſaid appointment, and do give notice, that we will meet at the houſe of Johannes Daet, at Hoſack, in the county aforeſaid, on Tueſday the 15th day of October next, to proceed on the ſaid partition; and we deſire all perſons concerned to attend accordingly. Given under our hands at Albany, the 24th day of Auguſt, Annoque Domini, 1771.

VOLCKERT P. DOUW,
PETER LANSINGH,
JOHN MACOMB.